

NO. 3271

WEATHER—FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915.

ONE CENT. In Washington and Points Suburban Thereof, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

Irate Veterans Clamor For Admission While Wilson Greets G. A. R.

Din Caused by Inability of 10,000 to Enter
Camp Emery, Forces President to Dis-
continue Speech for Ten Minutes.

INDIGNATION MEETING HELD

Commander-in-Chief Palmer Fails to Soothe Crowd—Wilson
Says United States Has Proved Democratic Form
of Government Is Practicable.

Chairman Gude Explains Confusion at Camp Emery

William F. Gude, chairman of the Citizens' G. A. R. encampment committee, explained last night that the confusion attending the seating of the audience in Camp Emery was in no respect due to faulty arrangements. Tickets had been handed post commanders for distribution among the veterans. The fact that many seats were vacant while the veterans clamored for admission was due to the fact that many did not use their tickets.

Still greater confusion would have resulted, it was explained, had the ushers disobeyed the rule to admit only ticket holders. It had been feared in advance that the hall would not admit all who wished to enter.

ES RALPH W. BENTON.

While President Wilson last night welcomed to the city the Grand Army of the Republic in an address before a gathering of more than 2,000 persons assembled in the Hall of the Union at Camp Emery, a host of more than 10,000 irate veterans crowded at the entrances to the building and clamored for admission.

With hundreds of reserved but unoccupied seats roared off before them, the boys in blue were held back by the force of ushers and policemen, in strict accordance with orders, while the aged veterans, many of them hobbling on crutches, protested against being kept in the rear, and rather noisily demanded that they be given seats.

The buzz of conversation and the increasing din of confusion at the rear of the hall grew so in volume that President Wilson was compelled to discontinue his speech for nearly ten minutes. The sudden halt in the program and the failure of many in the audience to comprehend the cause of the trouble brought the entire assembly to its feet. Some started for the doors, and confusion reigned. Then the United States Marine Band struck up "Campaign Melodies," starting off with the stirring strains of "Dixie," and soon temporary quiet settled down.

But the veterans would not be pacified and many of them gathered on the steps of the hall and entered the building and held an indignation meeting. In the automobile of Maj. Raymond W. Pullman, superintendent of police, David J. Palmer, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., rode up to the crowd and attempted to soothe their feelings, offering an explanation for the difficulty. But the boys in blue would not be soothed, and the remarks of the commander-in-chief were interrupted by not a few jeers and hoots. The party in the automobile rode off and the indignation meeting continued.

When President Wilson rose to speak here were several hundred vacant seats in the center of the hall. Arrangements had been made to seat more than 2,000 veterans. Some say the number of unoccupied seats was a little more than 100; others say it was between 500 and 1,000. Tickets for these seats had been sent to be department commanders for distribution among the veterans of their respective organizations. Many of these tickets were not distributed by the department commanders or else were not used by the holders.

Hundreds of Chairs Empty.

Ushers and policemen had been given non-clad instructions to admit to seats only persons holding tickets. And they carried out their instructions to the letter and also to the discomfort of the hordes of veterans who massed about the doors in the rear. These veterans at the rear of the hall were without tickets, but seeing the hundreds of empty chairs, they could not understand why they were not permitted to occupy them.

As President Wilson commenced his address there was a buzz of conversation. The veterans became so insistent in their demands that finally the unoccupied seats were thrown open to them. But these seats were near the rear of the hall and veterans could not hear the President. So the buzz swelled into a din, then the sound of tramping was heard.

President Wilson's address at the celebration at Camp Emery last evening was as follows:

"I bid you a very cordial welcome to the Capital of the Nation; and yet I feel that it is not necessary to bid you welcome here because you know that the welcome is always warm and always waiting for you. One could not stand in this presence without many moving thoughts. It is a singular thing that men of a single generation should have witnessed what you have witnessed in the crowded fifty years which you celebrate tonight. You took part when you were young men in a struggle the meaning of which I dare say you thought would not be revealed during your lifetime, and yet more has happened in the making of this nation in your lifetime than has ever happened in the making of any other nation in the lifetime of a dozen generations."

"The nation in which you now live is not the nation for whose union you fought. You have seen many things which have made this nation one of the representative nations of the world with regard to the modern spirit of that word, and you have the satisfaction which I dare say few soldiers have ever had of looking back upon a war absolutely unique in this, that instead of destroying it, instead of making a permanent division it made a permanent union. You have seen something more interesting than that, because there is a sense in which the things of the heart are more interesting than the things of the mind. This nation was from the beginning a spirited enterprise, and you have seen the spirits of the two once divided sections of this country absolutely united. A war which seemed as if it had the seed of every kind of bitterness in it has seen a single generation put bitterness absolutely out of its heart, and you feel, as I am sure the men who fought against you feel, that you are comrades even then, though you did not know it, and that now you know that you are comrades in a common love for a country which you are equally eager to serve."

"This is a miracle of the spirit so far as national history is concerned. This is one of the very few wars in which in one sense everybody engaged may take pride. Some wars are to be regretted; some wars mark the annals of history; but some wars contrasted with those make those annals distinguished, show that the spirit of man sometimes springs to great enterprises that are even greater than his own mind had conceived."

"So it seems to me that, standing in a presence like this no man, whether he be in the public service or in the ranks of private citizens merely, can fail to feel the challenge to his own heart, can fail to feel the challenge to a new consecration to the things that we all believe in. The thing that sinks deepest in my heart as I try to realize the memories that must be crowding upon you is this: You set the nation free for that great career of development, of unhampered development, which the world has witnessed since the civil war. But for my own part I would not be proud of the extraordinary physical development of this country, of its extraordinary wealth and financial power, did I not believe that the people of the United States wished all of this power devoted to ideal ends. There have been other nations as rich as we; there have been other nations as powerful; there have been other nations as spirited; but I hope we shall never forget that we created this nation, not to serve ourselves, but to serve mankind."

"I love this country because it is my home, but every man loves his home. It does not seem to me that I should be attached to it because it contains the places and the persons whom I love—because it contains the threads of my own life. That does not suffice for patriotic duty. I should also love it, and I hope I do love it, as a great instrument for the uplift of mankind, and what you gentlemen have to remind us of as you look back through a lifetime to the great war in which you took part is that you fought that instrument, meant for the service of mankind, should not be impaired either in its material or in its spiritual power. I hope I may say without even an implication of criticism upon any other great people

G. A. R. Activities Today and Tomorrow

TODAY.
10 a. m.—Grand review, starting from Peace Monument.
3 p. m.—Drill of bluejackets, White Lot.
7:30 p. m.—"Dog watch," Camp Emery. Secretary of the Navy Daniels to speak.
7:30 p. m.—Campfire, east hall, Camp Emery.
7:30 p. m.—Reunions at Camp Emery of First, Fourth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Army Corps.
8 to 9:30 p. m.—Reception to commander-in-chief of G. A. R. by Woman's Relief Corps, rotunda of Capitol.
9 to 10 p. m.—Reception to commander-in-chief of G. A. R. by Ladies of G. A. R., New Willard.
1 to 5:30 p. m.—War vessels in Georgetown channel, west of Potomac Park; open to visitors.
4:30 to 9 p. m.—Pension Office illuminated and open to visitors.
TOMORROW.
9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.—Ladies of G. A. R., New Willard.
10 a. m.—Dedication of jubilee tablet at Manassas, Va.
10 a. m.—Business session of G. A. R., Camp Emery.
2 p. m.—Reception of veterans and members patriotic societies by President Wilson, White House.
3 p. m.—Reunions of Army of the Tennessee, Eighth Army Corps, Eleventh Army Corps, Thirteenth Army Corps, and Fourteenth Army Corps, Camp Emery.
3 p. m.—Exhibition and drill by Signal Corps, U. S. A., White Lot.
4 p. m.—Exhibition and drill by Medical Corps, U. S. A., White Lot.
7:30 p. m.—Reunions of Third, Sixth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Army Corps, Camp Emery.
7:30 p. m.—Campfire, west hall, Camp Emery.
8 to 9:30 p. m.—Reception to commander-in-chief G. A. R. by Daughters of Veterans, New Willard.
8:30 a. m. to 9 p. m.—Pension Office open; information and comfort furnished veterans.
10 to 11:30 a. m. and 1 to 5:30 p. m.—War vessels in Georgetown Channel, west of Potomac Park; open to visitors.

DIPLOMAT ROBBED OF AUTOMOBILE FLAGS WEDDED TEN YEARS, HE ASKS DAD'S BLESSING

Numerous Thefts Reported to Police
Show Thieves Are Not Idle
During Encampment.

A. Bennett Macias, attached to the Argentine Legation, yesterday was robbed of two American flags and a stolen Argentine flag with which he had decorated his automobile. The automobile was parked in front of a downtown theater.

Katherine Treese, 68 D street southeast, reported to police yesterday the theft of \$10 worth of jewelry and valuable papers.

Harry W. Eckloff, 223 Pennsylvania avenue southeast, told police his poolroom was broken into Monday night and a quantity of tobacco and cigarettes stolen.

Arthur Preston, 65 G street northwest, was robbed of a watch and \$5 by a pickpocket.

Mrs. M. E. Miller, 119 K street northwest, was robbed of \$15, taken from her home.

The tailor shop of Joseph Waldo, 321 John Marshall place, was broken into Monday night and \$25 taken from a cash drawer.

Mrs. Crupper, 202 Eleventh street northwest, told police of the theft of jewelry from her home.

Lena K. Thomas, 61 H street northeast, reported she was robbed of jewelry valued at \$20.

GAFFNEY ASKED TO QUIT U. S. CONSULAR SERVICE

Charged With Showing Too Keen Partisanship to Germany Since
Outbreak of War.

Thomas St. John Gaffney, United States consul general at Munich, Germany, has been invited to resign from the consular service.

This action was taken at the State Department yesterday by direction of President Wilson. It is the result of many complaints about Gaffney's partisanship in relation to the war in Europe, and was expedited by recent publicity in Gaffney's case.

Soon after the outbreak of the war complaints began to reach the State Department that Consul General Gaffney was manifesting a partisanship for Germany unbecoming to the representative of a neutral country. His attitude was regarded as the more reprehensible, however, from the fact that he was charged with the care of the British consulate in Munich. His intense anti-British expressions and actions, reported to the department, were a cause of some embarrassment to the United States government.

PLEADS FOR UNITED BRITAIN

Asquith Says Questions on Conscription Hinder Government.

London, Sept. 28.—Premier Asquith appealed in Parliament today for a united nation without factional disputes. A number of questions had been put to the premier relative to recruiting and national service, but he declared that he could give no answers at this time. It was then that the prime minister made this appeal:

"I ask all sections of the house to abstain from pressing questions. The government's service cannot be hindered more at the present moment than by suggestions of a division of opinion upon this matter."

Mr. Asquith was referring to conscription.

French War Hero Wounded.

Paris, Sept. 28.—Gen. Marchand, the hero of Fashoda, was seriously wounded in Saturday's battle. He was struck in the abdomen with a shell splinter and today had to undergo an operation. The general was wounded while leading his African troops in a charge on the Champagne Plains.

Low Excursion Fare.

Southern Railway to Virginia's battlefields and many other historic points in the South. Frequent and convenient service. Tickets and complete information, 705 15th, 211 G sta. nw.—Adv.

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMANS' SECOND LINE; ENGAGE THIRD

SEES MORGAN IN BIG PLOT

Allies' Loan Will Net Bankers
\$400,000,000 Says "Industrial
Peace Conference"

"OVERLORDS OF CRIMINAL TRUSTS" GIVEN HARPOON

Fowler Committee Cries "Robber!"
and Accuses Federal Reserve Board.

The sensational charge that a group of bankers, headed by members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., bartered with Great Britain, France, and Russia to negotiate a \$1,000,000,000 loan in return for war contracts netting them \$400,000,000 profit, is made by the executive committee of the "National Industrial Peace Conference" in a report issued yesterday. The Federal Reserve Board, for good measure, is charged with acquiescing in the transaction.

As a means of defeating the loan, depositors are beseeched by the committee to withdraw their money from national banks and re-deposit it in State banks. Defeat of the loan is declared to be imperative because, the committee's report insists, the European governments, by piling up war debts, face inevitable bankruptcy and bankruptcy threatens the institutions in the Federal reserve system if practically their entire lending resources are tied up in loans to European governments. On this point the report is exceedingly melodramatic.

Fowler Is Chairman.

The executive committee, of which former Representative Robert Fowler, of Illinois, is chairman, was appointed at the convention of the National Industrial Peace Conference which was held in Washington July 21 last. The "representatives" and "delegates" of the labor and agricultural societies at the conference represented 5,000,000 organized farmers and 2,500,000 members of labor organizations. The Fowler committee report declares:

Responsibility for keeping the war alive is placed on "overlords of the great criminal trusts," who are furnishing money and war supplies to belligerents.

Claims Convincing Proof.

"The committee has absolutely convincing proof," the report says, "that a group of men now in control of the great trusts and conspiracies, headed by members of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, who are and have been for years past robbing the people of this country of several millions of dollars a day, are in possession of contracts for war materials and supplies of various kinds from the governments of Great Britain, France and Russia, on a scale so transcendently enormous as to guarantee to the contract-mongers a profit of more than \$400,000,000, and that in return for these contracts and the profits flowing from them, the masters of the great trust conspiracies have entered into undertakings to obtain loans of money from the banks of the Federal reserve system for account of Great Britain and her allies, to the amount of, at least, \$1,500,000,000."

These financial interests have already extracted from the banks in the Federal reserve system more than \$500,000,000, the report alleges, and are now making sedulous efforts to secure immediately, at least, an equal additional amount. The Federal reserve board is charged with being a party to the plan in the report, which says:

"The Federal Reserve Board not only refuses to put a stop to these transactions, but exhibits a willingness to allow the entire money and credit resources of the banks in the Federal reserve system to be used without limit in furnishing money for use in buying munitions and supplies by which the European war is fed and kept alive."

Morgan Dominance Charged.

Morgan dominance of the Federal reserve board is charged in the Fowler committee report.

"The Federal Reserve Board was designed and organized by Congress for the express purpose of destroying the Morgan money trust power," it says. "Nevertheless, this same sinister power still exercises an effective control over the money and credit resources of the people, as embraced in the Federal reserve system."

Election of Benjamin Strong, Jr., then president of the Bankers' Trust Company, of New York, "a citadel of the Morgan money," as governor of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, was cited as an evidence of this.

"That the Morgan money trust power completely dominates the Federal reserve system today is well evidenced by the fact that a man like Strong got to be governor of a Federal reserve bank, holding one-half the total moneys of the system," the report alleges.

LOAN TERMS MADE PUBLIC

Morgan Syndicate to Buy
Flotation at 96.
Sell at 98.

"BABY" BONDS TO TEMPT THE SMALL INVESTORS

Russia Will Take No Part in Credit.
Proposition to Cost Borrowers
\$20,000,000.

By B. C. FORBES.

New York, Sept. 28.—Official announcement was made simultaneously in New York and Chicago this evening of the terms on which the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan will be issued, namely:

A nation-wide syndicate now being formed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and other bankers and banks will buy the whole \$500,000,000, bearing 5 per cent interest at 96, the cost to the borrowers being over 5 1/2 per cent.

This syndicate will offer the bonds to the public at 98, the yield being 5 1/2—almost 5 1/2 per cent.

Cash can be obtained at par (100) at the end of five years, or holders can then exchange the bonds for a 4 1/2 per cent Anglo-French issue repayable in not less than fifteen and not more than twenty-five years thereafter.

Part of the issue will be in \$100 ("baby") bonds, as direct appeal is to be made to small investors from end to end of the country, each Federal reserve district having a local subcommittee of bankers to distribute the loan in their territory.

Russia Not in Loan.

Subscriptions can be paid in installments.

The money, until needed, will be left on deposit in each district with bankers joining the national syndicate.

Russia will not participate in the loan.

The official announcement does not state that the money will not be used to pay for munitions.

It merely says all the proceeds will be used in America to stabilize foreign exchange, and thus facilitate export trade.

The British and French legislators must ratify the plan.

Without this, the plan is of no avail. Doubtless they will do so, but many members in both countries will be astonished and disappointed to learn that it was found necessary to pay more than 5 1/2 per cent on a joint Anglo-French loan ranking ahead of every other dollar of their national debts.

To Cost \$20,000,000.

The commissioners originally believed they should sell a straight 5 per cent bond, without any conversion privilege, at 100 to the public, allowing only 1 per cent, or a little more to an underwriting syndicate.

Instead, the loan is to cost at least \$20,000,000—that is, the borrowers will get, not \$500,000,000, but \$480,000,000, or less if any allowance is made for advertising or other expenses.

The Jewish bankers were partly responsible for the better terms reluctantly conceded at the eleventh hour by the commission. They contended that the success of the mammoth flotation, the success of the loan from \$750,000,000 to \$500,000,000 was also influenced in part by them, although many other financiers had bankers also urged this step when opposition to the issue developed.

It is said the commission has received assurances of dozens of astonishingly large subscriptions from wealthy individuals, some of whom either have, or aspire to have, high social standing in Europe. Several railroad magnates are said to be ready to put down their names for millions.

HAITIANS IN AMBUSH MURDER U. S. MARINE

Party Bringing Body of Drowned Man
Ashore Fired On By Outlaws.
Admiral Caperton Reports.

The loss of two more American marines in Haiti yesterday was reported to the Navy Department last night by Admiral Caperton. Private Matthew I. Lipiak, of the Sixth Company, was accidentally drowned while swimming at Jeremie, near Port au Prince. His body was recovered. The marines who were bringing the body to shore were fired upon by the shooting was done by outlaws.

Lipiak's next of kin is his father, living in Austria. A sister, Mrs. Mary Hudak, lives on West Lancaster Pike, Costleville, Pa. Thompson leaves a widow, Mrs. Catherine Thompson, 233 South Mole street, Philadelphia, Pa. Admiral Caperton reported that conditions otherwise were quiet.

Fire Destroys Isleboro Inn.

Isleboro, Me., Sept. 28.—The Isleboro Inn, at Dark Harbor, one of the most exclusive summer hostilities in Maine, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$35,000.

Columbia Theater today, 11 noon to 11 p. m. Charlotte Walker in "Out of the Dusk"—Adv.

Great Battle Rages After Invaders Are Defeated Near Loos

Hohenzollern and Kaiser Wilhelm Redoubts,
Wrested from Teutons, Furnished Hard
Task to the Assaulting Britons

DRIVE IS HALTED, BERLIN SAYS

French Only Claim "Foot By Foot" Advances for Day—Death
Toll in Recent Activities Greatest of War—Teutons
From Russ Front in Battle.

London, Sept. 28.—Field Marshal Sir John French reports tonight that he has captured the second line of German defenses to the west of Loos, and that he is now engaging the third line.

In Champagne and around Souchez the allies also are continuing their desperate attacks and have made some progress, according to official dispatches tonight.

The French afternoon report described this progress as "step-by-step" and the night report as "foot-by-foot."

The Berlin official statement makes the flat assertion that the allied drive has been stopped.

According to Field Marshal French's report, the British now hold all the ground north of Hill No. 70, which was retaken by the Germans, and have also advanced north and south of Loos. The total number of prisoners taken by the British has reached 3,000, together with twenty-one guns and forty machine guns.

Field Marshal French's report follows:

"There was severe fighting today at Loos and north of that place."

"We now hold all the ground north of Hill 70, which the enemy retaken on the 26th, and have progressed farther. To the south of Loos we captured another gun. The total number of guns captured by us now is twenty-one, and there are several more between us and the enemy, which have been abandoned by him."

"The number of our prisoners exceeds 3,000. The number of machine guns actually taken is forty, while many more were destroyed by our bombardment."

ENGAGED WITH THIRD LINE OF ENEMY.

"The enemy's lines taken by us were exceptionally strong, consisting of a double front line which includes two large works named Hohenzollern and Kaiser Wilhelm redoubts. These consist of a network of trenches and bomb-proof shelters several hundred yards in extent. The German second line ran to the west of Loos."

"We are now closely engaged with the enemy's third line."

"Our aeroplanes today bombed a railway line near Bapaume, wrecking a train, and also damaged the railway near Achiet-le-Grand."

In Champagne the French report new progress, especially to the north of Vaucluse, 800 prisoners having been taken.

Berlin, however, states that every French attack in this region was repulsed "without a break."

Around Souchez strong German reinforcements from the Russian front have made their appearance, some of these men being taken prisoners by the French today.

Of this fighting the Paris midnight communique says:

"During the day our troops continued to gain foot by foot. Toward the crest east of Souchez we have taken about 100 prisoners."

FRENCH ADMIT CROWN PRINCE VICTOR.

The Berlin statement says that not only have all the French and British attacks been repulsed, but that the Germans, by counter-attacks, have made appreciable gains in territory. The French communique today, admitting that the German crown prince by his counterdrive in the Argonne broke the French advanced positions at La Fille Morte, states that most of the Teuton troops have been expelled. Their losses are said to have been heavy.

The casualties inflicted upon the crown prince's army in the fighting of the last few days are estimated in Paris at 100,000. Berlin asserts that only 50,000 men were operating on that front.

GERMANS BREAK UP RUSS ARMY.

The last Russian report states that 1,000 Russian prisoners were taken in the re-attack of an attack on the river line. The entire Russian cabinet tonight left for the front.

Other successes in the German advance are reported tonight. Prince Leopold's Bavarians are said to have captured all the bridge east of Baranovitchi and to have taken 300 prisoners.

The extreme southern front the Russians appear to have rallied from the defeats of the last few weeks, and the Russians are reported to be again retreating in the Volhynian triangle. The Austrians are delivering their principal blows on the Doubov front and around Louka, which they have recaptured.

MURDERED IN FIST FIGHT!

Man Arrested Charged with Beating
In Neck of Antagonist.

York, Pa., Sept. 28.—Roy Reynolds, of State Hill, was arrested today, charged with the murder of his brother-in-law, Laurence Singleton. It is alleged Reynolds hit his brother-in-law a hard blow while engaged in a fist fight and broke his neck. District Attorney Gross issued a warrant, charging him with murder.

Tennesseeans Will Be Interested
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tlefields and many other historic points
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service. Tickets and complete informa-
tion, 705 15th, 211 G sta. nw.—Adv.

\$12.50 Niagara Falls and Return \$12.50.
Baltimore and Ohio from Wash-
ington 7:45 a. m. October 1. Tickets valid
returning within 15 days. Modern
coaches and parlor cars. Route via
Philadelphia. Liberal stopovers return-
ing. Last excursion October 15.—Adv.

\$2.50 to New York and Return—\$2.50.
Baltimore and Ohio from Union Sta-
tion, Washington, D. C. 12:30 a. m.
Sunday, October 2. Returning, leave
New York 5:50 p. m. same day.—Adv.

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